



FACTS ON FILE

WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

Published weekly in two sections—Section I

Vol. XV, No. 780

October 6-12, 1955

WORLD AFFAIRS

NORTH AFRICA

Faure Wins Confidence Vote

Premier Edgar Faure's Moroccan program was endorsed by a 462-136 vote of the French Natl. Assembly Oct. 9 after a 3-day debate by the Assembly, which had ended its summer recess Oct. 4. [See p. 326E1]

Before opening his fight for a vote of confidence, Faure Oct. 6 forced 4 Gaullist opponents of his program to resign from his Cabinet: Min. Delegate Gaston Palewski, Defense Min. Gen. Joseph-Pierre Koenig, Veterans Min. Raymond Triboulet & State Secy. for Overseas France Maurice Bayrou. A 5th Gaullist, Min. of Public Works Gen. Edouard Corniglion-Molinier, remained in the Cabinet after Faure told the Gaullists to quit if they did not agree with his program.

The Gaullists had sought Faure's resignation in favor of a Govt. "of public safety." Faure replied that vacating power while France was trying to hold North Africa was not his idea of public safety.

Faure Oct. 6 named a dissident Gaullist, Maj. Gen. Pierre Billotte, to the Defense Ministry and sent him to Morocco Oct. 7, presumably to urge the Resident-General, Lt. Gen. Pierre Georges Boyer de Latour, to hasten formation of the 3-man throne council that was to replace Sultan Sidi Mohammed ben Moulay Arafa. Billotte returned to Paris Oct. 9. [See p. 326C1]

Effect Abroad Weighed

Faure Oct. 6 rejected a move by conservative Independents to delay Assembly debate. The Independents had urged their 2 leading members of Faure's Cabinet—Forgn. Min. Antoine Pinay & Housing Min. Roger Duchet—to resign, but Pinay pointed out that he had just defended the Faure Govt. in the UN and that it would not look good abroad if he quit that Govt. [See p. 324B2]

(The UN Gen. Assembly's Political & Security Com. held its first meeting of the current session Oct. 5 and voted unanimously to place discussion of

the atoms-for-peace program at the head of its 8-point agenda, well ahead of Algeria & Morocco [see p. 325C-D1]. The Assembly's Trusteeship Com. Oct. 5 voted 36-11, with 9 abstentions, in favor of hearing from 3 French Cameroon organizations which the French had declared illegal. The 3 groups had accused French administrators of cruelty & oppression. Among the 3 groups was the Union des Populations du Cameroun.) [See p. 312B3]

In appealing for support, Faure told the Assembly Oct. 8 that his own survival was "secondary" and that the Assembly should not alienate French support abroad. "Your decision must be clear to enlighten the world & domestic opinion," he said. "A clear-cut solution is necessary to affirm the authority of the state."

Faure added: "You cannot run Morocco with a Govt. without the nationalists. Beware, what is still possible today may become impossible tomorrow."

Key figures in the vote were the 105 Socialists, who had criticized delays in carrying out effective reforms in French overseas territories. But their hostility changed to support in the final vote, in which they were joined by Faure's Radical-Socialists, the Communists, the Popular Republicans & many rightists. Opposing Faure were the Independent Gaullists, Peasants & other rightists. [See p. 289D2]

Colonials' Strike Ineffective

In Morocco, Présence Française, a group of French colonials opposing concessions to the Nationalists, called Oct. 9 for a 24-hr. general strike by Europeans the following day "to show France & the entire world the power we represent in this country." But all public services & utilities operated as usual Oct. 10, and at least 80% of the shops in Casablanca & Rabat opened that morning. Many closed in the afternoon after visits by Présence Française representatives.

A demonstration by French colonials in Rabat Oct. 8 forced the resignation of Asst. Resident-Gen. François de Panafieu, chief civil affairs officer, who backed Faure's home-rule plan. He was quoted as saying he had resigned to avoid clashes "between Frenchmen."

French Reservists Mutiny

About 200 of 480 French reservists called for duty in North Africa refused to leave a Rouen barracks Oct. 7 and were supported by French civilians who sought to break through police lines outside the barracks. 170 of the mutineers surrendered early Oct. 7. The rest gave up Oct. 8 after a 2d unsuccessful attempt to free

Week in Headlines

International

French Asmby. upheld Faure on Moroccan program. 19 1955

Eisenhower offered to accept Soviet counter-proposal to exchange arms inspection teams.

Molotov confessed ideological error, denied he would retire.

Iran announced decision to join pro-Western Mid-East pact.

Hitler aides freed by Russia gave accounts of his death.

United States

President passed 2-wk. recovery crisis.

Gun fighting marked strike at Perfect Circle plant in Indiana.

Worst U.S. airliner crash killed 66 persons in Wyoming.

Died: Bernarr Macfadden.

the reservists was repelled. Local Communists, singing *The Internationale*, took part in the attacks. Student demonstrations protesting use of reservists in North Africa were staged in Paris Oct. 7. [See p. 303D3]

France Protests to Spain

France asked Spain Oct. 5 to stop aiding guerrillas who had attacked French outposts in Morocco Oct. 1. The French Forgn. Ministry told Spanish Amb. José Rojas y Moreno, Count de Casa Rojas, that it had information that rebels had entered French Morocco from Spanish Morocco, where Moslems still prayed in the name of ex-Sultan Sidi Mohammed ben Youssef. [See p. 326B2]

Lt. Gen. Rafael Garcia Valino, High Commissioner for Spanish Morocco, said in Tetuan Oct. 8 that the French charges were "unfounded." But he added that border patrols had been strengthened, following the French protest, to keep natives of Spanish Morocco from joining rebels in French Morocco.

About 8,000 French troops, supported by Vampire jet planes, opened an anti-rebel offensive in the Aknoul-Boured-Tizi Ouzli triangle near the Spanish Moroccan border Oct. 9. Objective was to encircle guerrillas in the Riff Mountains to cut their supply lines. The triangle was about 160 air miles northeast of Rabat, capital of French Morocco, and about 5 miles south of Spanish Morocco. 500 Berber tribesmen who attacked Imouzzet-des-Marmoucha Oct. 1 surrendered to the French Oct. 5.

DISARMAMENT

'Ike' Accepts Soviet Plan

Pres. Eisenhower made a formal, conditional offer to accept the Russian plan for arms-inspection teams at key points in the U.S. & the USSR. He did so in a letter delivered to Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin Oct. 12. The letter, an interim reply

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to Bulganin's letter of Sept. 19, was drafted with the aid of State Secy. John Foster Dulles during a bedside conference in Fitzsimons Army Hospital in Denver Oct. 11. [See pp. 317B1, 261E1]

Mr. Eisenhower said he was "encouraged" by Bulganin's "full consideration" of the Eisenhower plan for mutual aerial inspection & an exchange of arms blueprints. "I hope that we can agree on it, not as a cure-all, but . . . to show a spirit of non-aggressiveness on both sides and so to create a fresh atmosphere which would dispel much of the present fear & suspicion," the President wrote. "I have not forgotten your proposal [for] stationing inspection teams at key points in our countries, and if you feel this would help to create the better spirit I refer to, we could accept that too." He explained he could not reply at length to questions raised by Bulganin "until the doctors let me do more than at present." [See p. 336B2]

Dulles Seeks Guarantees

U.S. State Secy. Dulles, speaking at the Amer. Legion convention in Miami Oct. 10, said the U.S. did not intend to disarm unless "sure that others are doing the same." [See p. 317G1; Vol. XIII, 295F2]

"This is not because the American people have gone militaristic," Dulles said. "It is because we have learned the hard way. And the USSR itself, in Korea, helped to teach us that disarmament, if . . . one-sided, does not produce peace."

Dulles said: The new Russian policy "to appear friendly & to mingle with all the world" creates "new problems for us & . . . for them." Soviet doctrine "has persistently taught retreats & zigzags as tactics of conquest." It was not clear whether present Soviet policy "marks a genuine change of purpose or whether it is merely a maneuver." We have to have plans that fit either contingency. We must not rebuff a change which might be that for which the whole world longs. On the other hand, we must not expose ourselves to what could be a mortal danger. "Peace is the goal we devoutly seek," but "the only kind of peace worth having requires an intrepid spirit in defense of freedom & justice." "The recent liberation of Austria came about primarily because world opinion insistently demanded it." World opinion also might force the USSR to "relax its grip upon East Germany and to permit the unification of Germany" and "compel the restoration of national independence to the captive states of Eastern Europe."

Dulles again called on the Chinese Communists to accept the principle of "renunciation of force" [see p. 254C1]. He pointed out that the U.S. "had the power to take prompt & overwhelming reprisals" when it was "gravely provoked" by the imprisonment of 15 U.S. fliers. Instead, the U.S. relied "upon the UN to bring moral pressures into play." [See p. 270F2]

UN Arms Talks Recess

The 5-nation subcommittee of the UN Disarmament Comm. (U.S., Britain, France, Canada & the USSR) recessed Oct. 7, after 6 weeks of talks in New York, pending conclusion of the Big 4 Forgn. Ministers meeting starting in Geneva Oct. 27. The disarmament talks had resumed Aug. 29 on the recommendation of the Big 4 Govt. heads at their Geneva meeting in July. [See p. 286F3]

At the final subcommittee meeting Oct. 7, Soviet delegate Arkady A. Sobolev repeated the Soviet view that Pres. Eisenhower's aerial-inspection plan was not acceptable unless it was part of a general disarmament program. Pres. Eisenhower had suggested his plan as a first step by the U.S. & the USSR. [See p. 333G3]

Harold E. Stassen, Pres. Eisenhower's special disarmament adviser, said Oct. 7 there was "a real improvement in the climate of discussion" during the subcommittee's talks. Next day he told newsmen: "This has not been a name-calling session. It has been an exchange of views on the facts as they exist in the world."

Stassen Oct. 8 predicted an ultimate East-West arms agreement would begin with Pres. Eisenhower's "open sky" program and would include parts of plans offered by the USSR, Britain & France. "There is increasing evidence," he said, "that not rapidly, not superficially, but slowly & securely the major powers will move toward a well inspected, soundly controlled agreement for the limitation & reduction of armaments." [See p. 317F2]

U.S. Sets up 8 "Task Forces"

Stassen told the subcommittee Oct. 7 that the U.S. had named 8 prominent Americans to head "task forces" which were to make reappraisals of disarmament policies in 8 fields. Stassen said Oct. 8 that some of the men were named before the summit meeting in July. The 8 were:

Dr. Ernest O. Lawrence, director of the U. of California Radiation Laboratories—to study effective means of accounting for nuclear weapons & detecting their concealment. [See p. 270B1]

Gen. James H. Doolittle, vice pres. Shell Oil Co.—to study improved methods of aerial inspection & reporting. [See Vol. XIV, p. 349D2]

Lt. Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, ex-Amb. to Moscow, vice chrmn. Amer. Machine & Foundry Co.—to study inspection of ground force units. [See p. 276E2]

Vice Adm. Oswald S. Colclough, dean at George Washington U.—to study naval & missile problems.

Welker L. Cisler, pres. Detroit Edison Co.—to study inspection of power & general industry. [See p. 263C2]

Dr. Harold Moulton, Brookings Institution economist—to study national arms budgets.

Dr. James B. Fish, Bell Telephone Laboratories research scientist—to plan a rapid & reliable communication system to carry arms-inspection reports.

Benjamin F. Fairless, ex-U.S. Steel chrmn.—to study the role of the steel industry. [See p. 212B3]

Britain to Cut Forces

British Prime Min. Sir Anthony Eden, addressing a mass meeting following the annual Conservative Party conference at Bournemouth, said Oct. 8 that Britain would reduce its armed forces from 800,000 to 700,000 by Mar. 31, 1958.

This would be done by drafting fewer men each year but maintaining the 2-yr. draft term. The draft age would rise by stages from the present 18 to 19. Eden said reductions were being made because of expensive new weapons, whose cost required Britain to review defense needs with an eye to the nation's resources. (British industry was coping with a manpower shortage.)

Gruenther Warns of NATO Lag

U.S. Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther, Supreme Allied Commander in Europe, declared in Paris Oct. 11 that the defense forces of the 15 NATO powers were behind schedules in quantity & quality. Gruenther was briefing the defense ministers of 12 NATO nations, who met Oct. 10-12 to prepare for NATO's annual review, scheduled for mid-December in Paris. (The Turkish & Greek ministers were not present; Iceland had no army.)

Gruenther called the "archaic" air defense system of Western Europe "one of the greatest weaknesses" in NATO defenses against surprise attack. He lauded the U.S.-Canadian air-warning system as an example of integration.

(British Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery, deputy SHAPE commander, said Oct. 12 that the NATO countries' present military organization was "totally & completely unsuited to modern times." In a lecture on "Organization for War in Modern Times" before the Royal United Svc. Institution in London, Montgomery said Western air forces should be combined into "one single mighty weapon" commanded by an American. He scored the "waste" of money & manpower resulting from maintenance of separate sea & land forces and urged fuller co-ordination of all 3 services "even to the extent of combining them into one." He also recommended a single political authority for the direction of war, established in North America.) [See Vol. XIV, p. 421B2]

U.S. Adm. Jerauld Wright, NATO Atlantic commander, told the defense ministers Oct. 10 that the Soviet fleet ranked 2d to the U.S. fleet and that the USSR was adding 3 submarines every 2 weeks to its force of more than 400 subs. This was said to be more than all other nations combined and

FACTS ON FILE is published weekly by Facts on File, Inc., 119 W. 57th St., New York 19, N. Y. (Columbus 5-2011-2). Entered as 2d class matter June 24, 1941 at the Post Office in New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Subscription \$70 a year; Yearbooks (bound volumes) from 1942—\$25 each. Cumulative Index published twice a month. Copyright 1955 by Facts on File, Inc. Edw. Van Westerborg, Pres.-Treas.; Fred McGhee, Secy.-Editor; Bernard Messenger, Business Manager.

the largest submarine fleet in history. (The U.S. and Italy agreed Sept. 12 to set up a new NATO command in northern Italy—the Southern European Task Force [SETAF] under U.S. Brig. Gen. John H. Michaelis. The command was composed of U.S. troops evacuated from Austria.) [See p. 247D3; Vol. XI, 234H]

EAST-WEST RELATIONS

Canadian-USSR Trade Talks

A joint Soviet-Canadian communiqué, issued Oct. 12 after a week-long visit to Moscow by Canadian Forgn. Min. Lester B. Pearson, said Pearson & Soviet leaders had discussed the "possibility of concluding a trade pact on the most-favored nation basis." Agreement was reached on the need for removing "obstacles to a freer exchange of information & views and to enlarge as much as possible the degree of cooperation between the 2 countries in the spheres of culture, science & technology."

A Canadian spokesman in Moscow said that the talks justified "early departure of a Soviet trade mission to Ottawa." [See p. 121G3]

Pearson was the first Western Forgn. Minister to pay an official visit to the USSR since the start of the cold war. Before leaving Moscow by air Oct. 12 for a conference of the Colombo Plan nations in Singapore, Pearson lunched with Nikita S. Khrushchev at the Soviet CP leader's villa in the Crimea. Pearson commented on vast reconstruction he had seen in Stalingrad & Sebastopol. Khrushchev replied that "it now appears that Canada, Britain & the U.S. are planning to wreak new destruction through NATO." Pearson repeated earlier explanations of NATO as a defensive alliance, but Khrushchev replied that it was not the first time in history that an "aggressive organization" was described as defensive. "The best advice I can give to Canada is to get out of NATO," he said. [P. 326D3]

Molotov Denies Quitting

Soviet Forgn. Min. Vyacheslav M. Molotov assured Canadian Forgn. Min. Pearson at a Moscow reception Oct. 10 that he would represent the USSR at the Big 4 foreign ministers' meeting in Geneva Oct. 27 [see p. 327E1]. Molotov told newsmen at the reception that "no question of retirement arises" as the result of an ideological slip he had made in a speech before the Supreme Soviet (Parliament) of the USSR Feb. 8.

Molotov had admitted his "theoretically & politically dangerous" error in a letter dated Sept. 16 & published Oct. 8 in the Soviet CP magazine *Communist*. He said he had "incorrectly formulated the question of building a Socialist society in the USSR."

Molotov explained: "In [my] report it was said: 'Together with the USSR, where the foundations of a Socialist society have already been built, there are also those people's democratic countries which have taken only the

first but very important steps in the direction of socialism.'

"This mistaken formula leads to incorrect deductions that allegedly a Socialist society has still not been built in the USSR, that only the foundations of a Socialist society have been built—that is, the basis of a Socialist society—which does not correspond with reality and is at variance with repeated evaluations of the results of building socialism in the USSR given in party documents."

Molotov said his "mistaken formula" was politically harmful because "it brings confusion into ideological questions and contradicts the decisions of the party." "It throws doubt on the presence of a Socialist society which has already been built in the main in our country," he said.

Atoms-for-Peace Proposals

Soviet First Deputy Forgn. Min. Vasily V. Kuznetsov sponsored a resolution conditionally endorsing "early establishment" of a UN atoms-for-peace agency before the UN Gen. Assembly's Political & Security Com. Oct. 11. In a speech, Kuznetsov repeated a Soviet offer to contribute fissionable material to such an agency [see p. 238B3]. But Kuznetsov was not clear about the relation of the agency to the Security Council, which he said should receive "progress reports" from the agency.

(British delegate Anthony Nutting told the committee Oct. 10 that Britain supported the U.S. position that the atoms-for-peace agency should be a specialized agency linked to the UN through its Economic & Social Council, in which the veto right did not exist. Nutting predicted that nuclear power would account for 40% of the electricity produced in Britain by 1975. The U.S. proportion would be 15%, he said.) [See p. 263F1]

Atoms-for-Peace Statute

The text of a draft statute for the atoms-for-peace agency, published Oct. 6, proposed that the U.S., Britain, France, Canada & the USSR be members of the agency's first governors' board because these nations were "the most important contributors of technical assistance & fissionable materials." 5 seats would be set aside for "the principal producers & contributors" of uranium & other source materials: Australia, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Portugal & South Africa. Remaining 6 members of the 16-nation board would be elected from countries not covered by the first 2 groupings.

The draft statute was drawn up by the 8 charter members of the proposed agency: U.S., Britain, France, Canada, Australia, Belgium, Portugal & South Africa. [See p. 277B1]

MIDDLE EAST

USSR vs. Iran in Pact

Iranian Premier Hussein Ala announced Oct. 11 that Turkey & Iraq had been advised that Iran would join the Turkish-Iraqi defense alliance al-

ready joined by Britain & Pakistan. [See p. 327E3]

Soviet Forgn. Min. Vyacheslav M. Molotov told the Iranian Chargé d'Affaires in Moscow Oct. 12 that Iranian membership was "incompatible with the interests of consolidating peace & security" in the Middle East & "contradicts the good-neighborly relations between Iran & the USSR & certain treaty obligations of Iran."

(Molotov presumably was referring to the Soviet-Iranian pact of 1921 which permitted Soviet troops to enter Iran if Iran was used as a military base for anti-Soviet operations. The treaty was cited during the Soviet-Iranian dispute of 1946.) [See Vol. VI, p. 141N]

Molotov said that Moscow's information was based only on press reports to which it attached "grave importance." "The conclusion of the Bagdad pact meant the formation of a military grouping . . . which is an instrument of certain aggressive circles that are not interested in the consolidation of peace & international security," he said.

USSR Offers Technical Aid

USSR Amb.-to-Egypt Daniel A. Solod announced in Cairo Oct. 10 that the USSR would offer technical assistance to all under-developed Arab-Asian countries that asked for it. "We will send economic missions, scientific missions, meteorological missions and any other kind of mission you can imagine that will help these countries," he said. Solod gave no indication as to whether the USSR would help finance construction of a dam on the Nile south of Aswan, as had been reported in Cairo.

Saudi-Arabian Foreign Min. Crown Prince Emir Faisal, arriving in Cairo Oct. 7 for an Arab states foreign ministers' conference opening the next day, said that the USSR had offered arms to his country. He said the offer was made during King Saud's visit to Iran in August by the Soviet Ambassador to Iran.

George V. Allen, U.S. Asst. State Secy. for Near Eastern, South Asian & African Affairs, returned to Washington Oct. 7 after talks in Cairo [see p. 327G1]. The State Dept. said Oct. 12 it had received indications that the USSR might offer arms to Israel as well as the Arab states. Israeli Amb.-to-the-U.S. Abba Eban asked Allen Oct. 11 for a U.S. promise to help Israel match any arms received by the Arab states from the Soviet bloc. Eban said the U.S., Britain & France were committed to maintaining the balance of Israeli-Arab power by their joint 1950 declaration. [See pp. 327D2; Vol. X, 161E]

Israel Strikes Oil

Israeli drillers struck oil in the Negev desert, near the Egyptian-held Gaza Strip, for the 2d time Oct. 12. The first strike was made Sept. 22 and hailed as the nation's greatest gift since independence.

THE PRESIDENT

Progresses in Recovery

Pres. Eisenhower completed the first 2 weeks of recovery after his heart attack without "complications." Dr. Paul Dudley White, Boston heart specialist, who flew to Denver Oct. 8 for 2 days of examinations & consultations, told newsmen Oct. 9 that the President's healing was steady although slower than in most cases. He said the outlook for "the ultimate future appears favorable" but that Mr. Eisenhower was not yet 100% out of danger.

White said he & the other physicians agreed that the President "is mentally very acute." He said they would "recommend" allowing Mr. Eisenhower to make the decision if an emergency arose and he had to decide about shifting troops from one part of the world to another.

According to White, the President probably would have to remain at Fitzsimons Army Hospital in Denver another 4 weeks before being able to walk to a plane to continue his recuperation elsewhere—presumably at his Gettysburg farm. White estimated that it probably would be close to the beginning of 1956 before Mr. Eisenhower could return to the White House. As for what the President "might do a year from now, any such question is unanswerable." [See pp. 327G2-328D1]

White said a "tentative schedule" for Mr. Eisenhower would be:

3d week after the attack (the week immediately following the current press conference). The President must get as much physical & mental rest as possible. "His head can be lifted in the bed" and his bed wheeled out into the fresh air on the 8th-story hospital porch. His scheduled Oct. 11 conference with State Secy. John Foster Dulles could "be very helpful" because it would give Mr. Eisenhower a chance to "express his opinions" instead of worrying "over what he ought to be doing."

4th week. He could sit up "more each day, being lifted at first into a chair . . . until at the end of the week he may be sitting up practically all day out of bed." He also might begin some painting. "If the [previous] conferences have gone well . . . they will be continued" and possibly become short daily talks.

5th week. Probably "a few steps will begin" and be increased daily with the President "not really walking yet."

6th week. Mr. Eisenhower might be able to walk to the porch and continue "walking slowly . . . more & more every day on the level so that at the end of the 6th week he [possibly] will be able to walk to the plane."

Mr. Eisenhower's bed was wheeled out into the sunshine on the 8th-floor terrace Oct. 10 to give the President the first in a series of daily half-hour periods in the fresh air. (The White House disclosed Oct. 10 that Mrs. Eisenhower, staying with her husband at the hospital, had signed replies to more than 11,000 messages to the President on his illness. She was aided by 3 secretaries.) [See p. 320C1, B3]

Reassured by Nixon

Vice Pres. Nixon, who flew to Denver with Dr. White, visited Mr. Eisenhower Oct. 8 and said he had told him "he had time to make a complete recovery and didn't have to worry about the affairs of office."

Nixon told reporters the President was "tremendously concerned" but not "worried" about events during his illness. Nixon said he had assured him that there had been no delay in any action that would have been taken had the President been well.

Nixon disclosed that Mr. Eisenhower—as a joke on his wife—wore a snap-on green bow tie with red figures & white dots (bought by his nurse, First Lt. Lorraine R. Knox) atop his golden-colored pajamas.

Nixon & White left Denver aboard the same plane Oct. 9.

Maps Policy with Dulles

Mr. Eisenhower, in his first major policy action since his illness, conferred with State Secy. Dulles for 25 minutes Oct. 11. They collaborated in a letter replying to Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin's message on disarmament [see p. 333G3]. They also discussed plans for the forthcoming Forgn. Ministers conference at Geneva, Soviet arms sales to Arab nations & other topics.

Dulles said there was "nothing of a 'rubber-stamp' nature about the conference," that Mr. Eisenhower made "positive suggestions of his own" on all items. He said the conference confirmed that "the nation's foreign policy is being conducted along the lines the President would wish." (Mr. Eisenhower was examined immediately after the conference and pronounced unaffected by it.)

Other Presidential News

Appointments: Oct. 10—Harold S. Vance, 65, Republican, chrmn. of the Studebaker-Packard Corp. executive committee & ex-pres.-chrmn. of the Studebaker Corp., as an Atomic Energy Comm. member (term ending June 30, 1960). Oct. 11—Thos. C. Mann, 42, as Amb. to El Salvador. (The State Dept. announced Oct. 10 that the U.S. would send a mission to the European Coal & Steel Community. W. Walton Butterworth was to head it with ambassador's rank.) . . . Mr. Eisenhower Oct. 11 proclaimed Nov. 24 as Thanksgiving Day.

POLITICS

Anti-Stevenson 'Plot' Charged

GOP Natl. Chrmn. Leonard W. Hall suggested to reporters in New York Oct. 10 that ex-Pres. Truman, N.Y. Gov. Averell Harriman & Tammany Hall leader Carmine G. DeSapio had hatched a "plot" to "dump" Adlai E. Stevenson in favor of Harriman as Democratic Presidential candidate. Hall's hint followed these developments:

Truman, speaking to reporters in Albany as Harriman's guest Oct. 8, said that if he were a New Yorker, he would favor Harriman for President, that he considered Harriman a "genius" with "all the qualifications for the Presidency." But he said he could say the same about several other Democrats and denied that he had "cooled off" on Stevenson or had

pledged to aid Harriman. Truman told reporters in New York Oct. 9 that he was "as neutral as a man could possibly be in my position," that he would make "no choice until the convention." [See p. 314A2]

Harriman, who in the past had said he was "for Stevenson," declared in an interview on the CBS-TV program *Face the Nation* Oct. 9 that he had no "moral" or other commitment to support Stevenson in the Democratic Natl. Convention. Asked whether his age (64) might handicap him in winning a Presidential nomination, Harriman said he was no candidate "now" but that "I don't think a man 64 years old is too old to do anything." [See p. 273D1]

Stevenson Leads Rivals

Stevenson remained the most popular Presidential choice among rank-&-file Democrats, according to a Gallup poll taken after Pres. Eisenhower's heart attack and made public Oct. 11. He was favored by 51% of Democrats, compared with 16% for Sen. Estes Kefauver (Tenn.) & 8% for Harriman. Among independents polled on Democratic candidates, he was favored by 38%, against 17% for Kefauver, 7% for Harriman, 7% for Sen. Harry F. Byrd (Va.) & 6% for House Speaker Sam Rayburn (Tex.). [See p. 328D3]

Republicans, polled on their preference among GOP candidates if Pres. Eisenhower did not run, favored Nixon 28%, Chief Justice Earl Warren 24%, ex-N.Y. Gov. Thomas E. Dewey 10%, Harold E. Stassen 10% & State Secy. Dulles 9% (reported Oct. 8). Stassen indicated Oct. 9 that he would be willing to run only if Mr. Eisenhower chose him.

Farm Issue

Stevenson charged at the Wisconsin state Dem. convention in Green Bay Oct. 7 that "instead of eliminating surpluses," the GOP flexible farm price support program was "eliminating farmers." Neither flexible nor rigid supports provided a complete answer to the problem, he declared. "We must explore production payments," Stevenson said [see p. 329B1]. Agri. Secy. Ezra Taft Benson retorted in a statement distributed by the Republican Natl. Com. Oct. 10 that this showed the Democrats wanted to adopt "the discredited Brannan plan."

Benson said at a meeting of the American Bakers Assn. in Atlantic City Oct. 5 that the Admin. would not be "stampeded into hastily conceived, unrealistic programs which destroy farm markets and eventually do agriculture infinitely more harm than good." He declared at Rutgers U. in New Brunswick, N. J. Oct. 6 that U.S. agriculture's long-term health depended on reducing unit costs, improving quality and expanding markets and that "the sound approach . . . is primarily through research & education." [See p. 313F1-C2]

The Democratic "soil bank reserve" plan, under which farmers would get Govt. pay for voluntarily taking land out of production, was rejected by the Eisenhower Admin. in a letter by Agri. Undersecy. True D. Morse to

Chrmn. Allen J. Ellender (D., La.) of the Senate Agri. Com. Oct. 8—6 months after the committee had asked for a report on the plan. Morse said that the idea, evolved by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.), probably would not reduce production, would be very costly and would be opposed by "many groups" as a plan "to reward farmers for non-production." Humphrey charged that Morse & Benson favored "penalties" rather than "incentives" in "achieving needed adjustments." [See p. 313B3]

Other Farm News. A 3-week-old Natl. Farm Org., originated in Iowa to fight falling farm income, had reached membership of 5,000 in Iowa, Missouri, South Dakota & Minnesota, it was reported in Des Moines Oct. 8. Its constitution called for 100% parity on all farm products, including livestock. [See p. 313E2] . . . Charles B. Shuman, Amer. Farm Bureau Fed. pres., warned federation leaders in Chicago Sept. 26 that return to rigid 90%-of-parity farm price supports would "wreck this economy." The federation's directors Sept. 30 rejected Benson's plan of Govt. support purchases for pork and proposed instead a program calling for promotion to increase pork & lard use and to develop export markets, including those in the Soviet sphere. . . . The Yugoslav official *Economic Review* reported Oct. 5 that U.S. Deputy State Undersecy. Robert D. Murphy had concluded an agreement for shipment of 300,000 tons of surplus U.S. wheat to Yugoslavia. [See p. 306C1] . . . The State Dept. Sept. 30 announced an agreement to send Japan about \$65,800,000 worth of surplus U.S. farm products. [See p. 271D2] . . . The Agri. Dept. reported Sept. 30 that a 4-month decline in farm prices had been halted and that prices of farm commodities had risen 1% between Aug. 15 & Sept. 15. [See p. 313E1] . . . Rear Adm. Richard E. Byrd said Sept. 26 that he had recommended to Admin. officials that the U.S. deep freeze some of its farm surpluses in the Antarctic until needed. [See p. 103B2]

Postal Job Sale Charged

Chrmn. Olin D. Johnston (D., S.C.) of the Senate Post Office & Civil Svc. Com. disclosed Oct. 10 that his unit was investigating "evidence" that postmaster & rural mail-carrier jobs had been "sold to the highest bidder" under the GOP Admin. "to replenish the coffers of the local Republican committees."

Johnston said "thousands of documents" showed that "the postal inspection service, under new & cleverly devised instructions from Washington, is being used simply to oust postmasters because it is thought they did not vote for Pres. Eisenhower in 1952." He said "the tactic seems to be to force or scare a postmaster into submitting his resignation."

H. W. Brawley, the committee's chief clerk, said Oct. 11 that most alleged job sales & illegal removals took place in Texas, where, it was charged, prices of \$100 to \$1,000 were paid for postmasterships.

The Post Office Dept. denied the charges Oct. 11 as "totally incorrect." Asst. Postmaster Gen. Norman R. Abrams accused Johnston of "distortion of facts." He said only 538 of the U.S.' "more than 39,000 postmasters" had been removed since Jan. 30, 1953, that "not a one . . . was removed for political reasons."

The 538 ousted included 203 removed for "embezzlement of funds," 164 for "poor management," 39 for "failure to devote required time to duty," 31 for "outside sales to increase compensation illegally," 30 for "falsification of records," 22 for "personal misconduct," 18 for "failure to answer official correspondence," 18 for "theft of mail," 9 for "mistreatment of employees" & 4 for "illegal political activity." [See Vol. XIII, p. 171E]

Anthony J. Celebrezze, 45, Cleveland's Democratic Italian-born mayor, clinched a 2d term by winning a majority of votes in a no-party-designation primary Oct. 4. As a result, only his name would appear on the ballot. . . . Gov. G. Mennen Williams (D., Mich.) Sept. 30 canceled plans to address the Oct. 5 Alabama Jefferson-Jackson Day dinner in Birmingham because a city ordinance barred Negroes from dining publicly with whites. [See p. 193C3] . . . Charles A. Haskell, 49, resigned Sept. 23 as Colorado Republican chairman because he was facing trial on tax charges. [See p. 316G3]

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Perfect Circle Strike Clash

A 10-week, violence-marked strike at the Perfect Circle Corp.'s 3 Indiana plants erupted in gunfire Oct. 5 when an estimated 5,000 rock-throwing strikers & sympathizers marched on the firm's foundry plant in New Castle, where 100 armed nonstrikers were barricaded. It was reported that men inside the plant fired at the crowd outside and that several answering shots then were fired from outside. 3 nonstrikers & 5 demonstrators were injured. Perfect Circle executives said they had supplied the plant with firearms for protection with the full knowledge of law-enforcement officials.

State police restored order, evacuated the 100 nonstrikers and closed the plant. Gov. George N. Craig, vacationing in Miami, called out the Indiana Natl. Guard to prevent new violence, and he returned to Indianapolis Oct. 8 to seek a truce between the company & the striking CIO United Auto Workers. Craig Oct. 10 invoked martial law for Henry County, location of New Castle, and for Hagerstown & part of Richmond, sites of Perfect Circle's other 2 plants. The New Castle plant, which normally employed 260 men, reopened with a skeleton crew under Natl. Guard protection Oct. 11.

The strike had started after the company, which had offered welfare benefits & a 10¢ raise in the \$1.85-an-hr. average pay, rejected demands for a union shop, supplemental unemployment pay & other benefits. The Oct. 5 clash was precipitated by the company's dismissal Oct. 4 of 35 employees, including UAW local Pres. Carl

Batchfield & local Financial Secy. Sam Selke, on charges of improper behavior in an earlier picket line disorder which had resulted in arrest of 55 pickets.

St. Louis, Mo. transit was halted Oct. 10 by a strike of AFL bus & streetcar operators demanding a 26¢ raise in their \$1.87-an-hr. average pay. The strikers voted Oct. 12 to continue the walkout despite back-to-work recommendations of union pres. Arthur E. East & other union officials and despite state seizure of the utility under orders of Gov. Phil M. Donnelly Oct. 11. (A 35-day strike of Los Angeles transit lines was ended by a July 24 vote of AFL bus & streetcar operators to accept a 2-yr. contract that would raise their \$1.91-an-hr. pay to \$2.05 in 3 steps.) [See p. 305F1] . . . Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co. (northern California & Nevada) was struck Oct. 10 by 21,800 members of the CIO Communications Workers of America, independent United Brotherhood of Telephone Workers & independent United Brotherhood of Telephone Workers of Northern California & Nevada after failure to settle pay demands. (A 68-day strike of Southern Bell Tel. & Tel. was settled May 20 by agreement with CWA representatives in Atlanta on \$1-\$4-a-week raises for 50,000 employes previously earning \$43-\$91.50 weekly. The strike affected Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North & South Carolina & Tennessee. The company reported more than 3,000 instances of cable-cutting or other major property damage, but the union disclaimed responsibility.) [See p. 125A-B1]

Class I railroads agreed with representatives of the Brotherhood of R.R. Trainmen in Chicago Oct. 5 on a 10½¢ hourly raise for 173,000 employees currently earning \$13.45-\$19.07 a day. A similar raise was negotiated by the Switchmen's Union of North America & a group of Western railroads at a bargaining session in Chicago Oct. 10. Both agreements, retroactive to Oct. 1, were to insure employees against loss in take-home pay as a result of reduction of the work week to 5 days. (The Louisville & Nashville R.R. & the non-operating rail brotherhoods, agreeing to recommendations of arbitrator Francis J. Rob-

PRICE INDEXES

	Aug.	July	Aug.'54
Consumer (all items)†	114.5	114.7	115.0
Apparel	103.4	113.2	103.7
Food	111.2	112.1	113.9
Housing	120.0	119.9	119.2
Rent	130.5	130.4	128.6
Medical care	128.0	127.9	125.5
Wholesale (all items)†	110.8	110.5	110.5
Farm products	88.1	89.5	96.2
Processed foods	101.9	103.1	106.4
Non-farm, non-food commodities	117.4	116.5	114.4
Dollar's purchasing power† as measured by:			
Wholesale prices	90.5	90.5	90.3
Consumer prices	87.3	87.2	87.0
Retail food prices	87.8	89.2	89.9
Received by farmers\$	235	233	246
Paid by farmers\$	259	260	262
Family living items	271	273	273
Farm parity ratio\$	85	84	88

†Bur. of Labor Statistics, 1947-49=100 \$Agric. culture Dept., 1910-14=100

ertson, signed in Washington May 20 a contract under which the company was to pay the full cost of their health & welfare plans. [See p. 161A-C2]

A Supreme Court decisions Oct. 10:

- Rejected a Govt. suit to limit Louisiana's seaward boundary to 3 geographical mi. from its lowtide mark. Louisiana claimed its boundary extended to 3 Spanish leagues (about 10½ mi. from the shore, giving it the right to exploit off-shore oil & other mineral deposits within that zone.) The Court's vote was 6-0, with Chief Justice Warren & Justices Clark & Harlan not participating. [See Vol. XIII, p. 168N]

- Denied Westbrook Pegler, Hearst Corp. & Hearst Cons. Publications a review of a N. Y. federal jury's award of \$175,000 in libel damages to Quentin Reynolds. Justice Black dissented. [See Vol. XIV, p. 220F2]

- Granted Frank Costello a review of his conviction for income tax evasion but let stand his contempt-of-court conviction & \$500 fine. [See Vol. XIV, pp. 412B3, 168A3]

C ● Rejected an appeal by Joe Adonis against an 8-24-month sentence for falsely telling the Senate Crime Investigating Com. he was a U.S. citizen. [See Vol. XIV, p. 124G2]

- Agreed to review a lower court's dismissal of a Govt. anti-trust suit against E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. [See Vol. XIV, p. 410A1]

- Ordered Alabama U. to admit Negroes Autherine J. Lucy & Polly Anne Myers, who had sued Admissions Dean Wm. F. Adams when he denied their applications for entrance in 1952.

FOREIGN

Hitler's Death Described

Descriptions of the deaths of Adolf Hitler & his wife, Eva Braun, were given in West Germany Oct. 9 by 2 former Hitler aides among German PWs released by the Russians Oct. 8.

E Hitler's personal pilot, ex-S.S. Gen. Hans Baur, one of 32 Germans released near Herleshausen, said at Camp Friedland: "I went into Hitler's apartment in the bunker to get my last orders. Hitler said goodbye to me then, remarking that he would now take his own life, since the military situation had become hopeless." When Baur returned 2 hrs. later, he was told Hitler had killed himself, "but I did not see his body or Eva Braun's."

- Hitler's valet, Heinz Linge, 42, said in Berlin Oct. 9: He had carried Hitler's body out of the bunker to a garden; someone else carried out the body of Eva Braun, whom Hitler had married a few hours before; gasoline was poured over both bodies, and about 10 S.S. men watched as the bodies were set on fire. Linge said he himself had secured the gasoline, and the ashes were buried. [Vol. XII, p. 395P; V, 350G]

G Linge scoffed at stories of Hitler's rages. "Hitler always had himself in complete control," he said.

Linge said he last had seen Hitler's deputy, Martin Bormann, climb into

a German tank to break out of Soviet encirclement in East Berlin, but "I don't think he made it." Baur was convinced that Bormann was killed. [See Vol. IX, p. 131J]

More than 1,700 Germans, including more than 50 ex-generals, were released by the USSR Oct. 6-9. Among them was Gen. Walther von Seydlitz, deputy commander of the German Army that surrendered at Stalingrad. He was in good spirits on arrival at Camp Friedland Oct. 7, but fellow-prisoners were depressed & snubbed him because he had helped establish the anti-Nazi Free Germany Com. formed by the USSR after the battle of Stalingrad. [See p. 318F3; Vol. VIII, 329K]

Other German News

The Fed. (West) German Cabinet agreed Oct. 6 to set up a Civilian Defense Council, composed of leading Cabinet members, to direct military & civilian defense and financing of the rearmament program. Power of decision would rest in the Council, which would make recommendations to the Cabinet. Named to the Council: Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, chairman; Vice Chancellor Franz Bluecher & Min. Without Portfolio Franz Josef Strauss, deputy chairmen; Defense Min. Theodor Blank, Forgn. Min. Heinrich von Brentano, Interior Min. Gerhard Schroeder, Economic Min. Ludwig Erhard, Finance Min. Fritz Schaeffer. [See p. 247A3]

The Social Dem. Party defeated Adenauer's 3 coalition parties (Christian Dems., German Party, Free Dems.) in elections Oct. 9 for the Bremen city-state parliament. The election, first in Fed. Germany since Adenauer's return from Moscow, was considered a test of popularity for his pro-West foreign policy [see p. 318C3]. The Social Dems. won 47.8% of the vote, 52 of 100 seats. Coalition parties won 43.2% of the vote, 44 seats. Communists won 5% of the vote, 4 seats under the proportional-representation system. (Social Dems. won 39.1% of the vote, 43 seats in the 1951 elections.) Bremen Minister-Pres. Wilhelm Kaisen, a Social Dem., said Oct. 10 he wanted to continue the coalition Govt. despite his party's victory. [See p. 173D3; Vol. XI, 323P]

Adenauer & French Premier Edgar Faure, after a meeting in Luxembourg on the Saar question, issued a joint communiqué Oct. 5 reaffirming their support for Europeanization of the Saar. The question was to be voted on in a Saar plebiscite Oct. 23. Adenauer suggested postponement of the plebiscite to avert a possible defeat of the Saar statute, but Faure opposed delay. French Forgn. Min. Antoine Pinay said "the status quo will remain in effect" if the Europeanization was rejected. [See p. 271C3]

(An official medical bulletin issued in Bonn Oct. 11 said that Adenauer was recovering from a light case of bronchial pneumonia contracted while returning by automobile Oct. 5 from meeting Faure in Luxembourg.)

- **Brazil.** Juscelino Kubitschek, 54, an ex-physician, won Brazil's Presidential

election Oct. 3 (subject to confirmation by electoral court). Incomplete returns Oct. 12 gave Kubitschek 2,745,024 votes, Maj. Gen. Juarez Tavora 2,340,756, Adhemar de Barros 2,035,371. Kubitschek was to take office Jan. 31, 1956 for a 5-yr. term when João Café Filho finished the term of the late Getulio Vargas [see Vol. XIV, p. 286C-D1]. Kubitschek's running mate, ex-Labor Min. João (Jango) Goulart, 37, regarded by many as Vargas' political heir, became vice pres.-elect. . . . José M. Whitaker, Finance Minister in Café Filho's cabinet, quit Oct. 10 after Café Filho had refused to enact his foreign exchange reforms. Whitaker, a free-trade exponent, had sought to set up a single dollar-cruzeiro exchange rate for exporters of cotton, coffee & other products. Others who resigned Oct. 10 in sympathy with Whitaker: Bank of Brazil Pres. Alcides da Costa Vidigal, Communications & Public Works Min. Marcondes Ferraz, Brazilian Coffee Institute pres. Raul Rocha Medeiros. Mario Leopoldo Pereira da Camara, 64, was named Finance Min. Oct. 11.

Argentina. A new 5-man Supreme court was sworn in by Pres. Lonardi Oct. 7, and Dr. Sebastian Soler, 56, was named Atty. Gen. following dismissal of the Peronist court [see p. 329G3]. Deposed Pres. Juan D. Perón was ordered interned in Villarica, 75 mi. from the Paraguay border, Oct. 12 after the Lonardi Govt. had requested he be moved a "considerable distance" from the Argentine-Paraguayan border. The Argentine Govt. originally had requested Oct. 6 Perón's expulsion to "any country outside the continent" on grounds that his continued presence was "incompatible with the maintenance of harmonious relations between our 2 countries." [See p. 330F1]

Greece. King Paul Oct. 5 called on Constantin Karamanlis, 46, Public Works Min. in the late Alexander Papagos' Govt., to head a new Cabinet [see p. 331D2]. Karamanlis assumed the posts of Premier & Defense Min. & was sworn in with the following Cabinet Oct. 6: **Forgn. Affairs**—Spyros Theotokis; **Justice**—Constantin Adamopoulos; **Interior**—Ioannis Trandaphyllis; **Education**—Achilles Yerokostopoulos; **Finance**—Andreas Apostolides; **Commerce**—Vassailos Papirgopoulos; **Public Works**—Lambros Eftaxias; **Agri.**—Constantin Papakonstandinou; **Merch. Marine**—George Voyatzis; **Labor**—Stavros Polyzogopoulos; **Information**—George Rhallys; **Without Portfolio**—George Exintaris. (All but Trandaphyllis, Paparigopoulos & Papakonstandinou had served in Cabinet posts under Papagos.) Karamanlis' Govt. Oct. 12 won a Parliamentary confidence vote, 200 to 77 (2 abstentions). Karamanlis promised elections before Apr. 30, 1956. [See Vol. XII, p. 372M] . . . Leadership of Papagos' Greek Rally Party was entrusted Oct. 7 to a 5-man council, including Karamanlis, his 2 chief rivals for the Premiership (ex-Forgn. Min. Stephan Stephanopoulos, ex-Defense Min. Panayotes Kanellopoulos) & 2 other party members.

ARTS & SCIENCE

Salk anti-polio vaccine distribution priorities were revised Oct. 12 by the Health, Educatn. & Welfare Dept. to give children under 5 yrs. of age & those 10-15 and pregnant women equal consideration with children 5-9. The Public Health Service reported Oct. 6 that polio cases in the U.S. this year (to Oct. 1) had totaled 23,018 (7,884 paralytic) as against 28,292 (10,183 paralytic) in corresponding 1954. The report said the polio rate among 7 million vaccinated children ran 25%-50% less than the normal rate for those not vaccinated. [See p. 307C2] . . . U.S. Atomic Energy Comm. disclosed Oct. 3 that a program to employ controlled nuclear fusion (as in the hydrogen bomb) in producing peaceful power by atomic energy was under way. Work of the program (Project Sherwood) was centered at Princeton U. and AEC laboratories at Los Alamos, N. M. & Livermore, Calif., with subsidiary projects at NYU and the AEC laboratory at Oak Ridge, Tenn. AEC Chrmn. Lewis L. Strauss said it "seems a fair guess" that the goal of the project could be achieved in 20 yrs. He said it was hoped that deuterium would prove usable as a fuel because the seas contained "enough deuterium to supply 1,000 times the present power needs of the world for the next million years if this kind of fuel paid off." [See p. 269E3] . . . Glenn L. Martin Co. was awarded a \$2,035,033 Defense Dept. contract (announced Oct. 6) to build the "rocket launching vehicle" to carry an earth satellite to within launching distance of outer space. General Electric was given a subcontract for construction of a motor for the launcher rocket. [See p. 307B2]

NEW BOOKS

Billy Sunday Was His Real Name. By Wm. G. McLaughlin Jr. Biog. of flamboyant evangelist. Oct. 5. (U. of Chicago Press, 325 pp., \$5.50)†
Heritage. By Anthony West. Childhood of illegitimate son of famous writer & famous actress. Sept. 30. (Random House, 309 pp., \$3.75)*
Inside Africa. By John Gunther. First-hand, encyclopedic study of entire continent. By veteran journalist & Facts on File history adviser who traveled 40,000 miles in Africa, visited 105 African towns, interviewed 1,053 people in preparing book. BOMC Oct. choice. Sept. 30. (Harper, 952 pp., \$6)†
Me & Kit. By Guthrie McClintic. Autobiog. of theatrical director, husband of stage actress Katharine Cornell. Oct. 3. (Little, Brown-Atlantic Monthly Press, 341 pp., \$5)†
My Life for My Sheep. By Alfred Duggan. Biographical novel about Thomas à Becket, bon vivant royal Chancellor who sided with Henry II in disputes with Church until Henry made him Archbishop of Canterbury, when he fought for Church against king, was murdered and canonized as saint. Oct. 3. (Coward-McCann, 341 pp., \$5)*
The Thaw. By Ilya Ehrenburg. Trans. from Russian by Manya Harari. Small-town life in Russia. Oct. 10. (Regnery, 230 pp., \$3.50)*
A Village by the Jordan: The Story of Degania. By Jos. Baratz. About building of Palestine's first kibbutz. By one of its founders. Oct. 3. (Roy, \$3)†
Visions Rise & Change. By Pierre van Paassen. Personal report on religion in Russia. Oct. 3. (Dial, \$3.95)†

BEST-SELLING BOOKS

(From N. Y. Herald Tribune Oct. 9. Based on national sales.) [See p. 259B2]
Fiction: (1) Herman Wouk's "Marjorie Morningstar"; (2) Patrick Dennis' "Auntie Mame"; (3) Sloan Wilson's "The Man in the Gray Flannel Suit"; (4) Robt. Ruark's "Something of Value"; (5) Françoise Sagan's "Bonjour Tristesse." **Non-**

* Fiction † Non-fiction

Fiction: (1) Anne Morrow Lindbergh's "Gift from the Sea"; (2) Norman Vincent Peale's "The Power of Positive Thinking"; (3) John A. Schindler's "How to Live 365 Days a Year"; (4) Edw. Steichen's "The Family of Man"; (5) Catherine Marshall's "A Man Called Peter."

MOST-POPULAR SONGS

(Survey for week ended Oct. 5; published by The Billboard Oct. 15) [See p. 235G1]
 (1) Yellow Rose of Texas, by D. George. (2) Love Is a Many-Splendored Thing, by Sammy Fain & Paul Francis Webster. (3) Autumn Leaves, by Johnny Mercer, J. Prevert & J. Kosma. (4) Seventeen, by Young-Gorman & Bennett. (5) Ain't That a Shame, by David Bartholomew & A. Domino. (6) Wake the Town & Tell the People, by Gallop & Livingston. (7) Shifting, Whispering Sands, by M. & V. Gilbert. (8) Moments to Remember, by Stillman & R. Allen. (9) Suddenly There's a Valley, by C. Meyer & B. Jones; Bible Tells Me So, by Dale Evans.

NEW YORK THEATER

Opened

The Carefree Tree. By Aldyth Morris. War & royal romance in old China. Performed in style of traditional Chinese theater. Staged by Jack Landau. First presentation in current series of Phoenix Theatre (T. Edw. Hambleton & Norris Houghton). With Farley Granger, Janice Rule, Blanche Yurka, Larry Gates. Oct. 11 at Phoenix. (0-1-6)§

A Day by the Sea. Comedy by N. C. Hunter. Several middle-aged people, including British diplomat, find they have sought happiness in wrong places. Staged by Cedric Hardwicke. Presented by Huntington Hartford & Stephen Mitchell. With Hume Cronyn, Jessica Tandy, Aline MacMahon, Halliwell Hobbes, Dennis King, Meg Jenkins. Sept. 26 at ANTA. (1-0-6)§

The Diary of Anne Frank. Dramatization by Frances Goodrich & Albert Hackett of young Jewish girl's account of how she & family lived hidden from Nazis in Holland. Staged by Boris Aronson. Presented by Kermit Bloomgarten. With Jos. Schildkraut, Susan Strasberg, Gusti Huber, Gloria Jones, Dennie Moore, Eva Rubinstein, David Levin, Jack Gilford. Oct. 5 at Cort. (7-0-0)§

Henry IV, Part I. Shakespeare's historical comedy. Performed by Brattle Shakespeare Players (Cambridge, Mass.) under N.Y. City Center Theatre Co. sponsorship. Staged by Jerome Kilty. With Kilty, Thayer David, Michael Wager, Bryant Halliday, Jan Farrand. Sept. 21 at City Center for limited run.

Island of Goats. Henry Reed's adaptation of Ugo Betti's allegorical play about young man cast down a well by 3 vindictive women to whom he had made love. Presented by Roger L. Stevens & Hardy Smith. Ltd. Staged by Peter Glenville. With Laurence Harvey, Uta Hagen, Tani Seitz, Ruth Ford. Oct. 4 at Fulton. (0-1-6)§ Closed Oct. 8 after 7 performances.

Joyce Grenfell Requests the Pleasure . . . Revue starring Miss Grenfell. With lyrics by the star. Music by Richard Addinsell. Staged by Laurier Lister. Produced by Lyn Austin & Thos. Noyes. Sponsored by Producers Theatre. Musical direction by Geo. Bauer. With Beryl Kaye, Paddy Stone & Irving Davies. Oct. 10 at Bijou. (4-2-1)§

Songs & Impressions. Maurice Chevalier in one-man show. Presented by Gilbert Miller. Sept. 28 at Lyceum.

Tiger at the Gates. Christopher Fry's adaptation of Jean Giraudoux' anti-war satire based on Trojan War. With Michael Redgrave, Leueen MacGrath, Leo Ciceri, Morris Carnovsky, John Laurie, Diane Cilento, Walter Fitzgerald, Jack Bittner. Oct. 3 at Plymouth. (6-1-0)§

A View from the Bridge. Arthur Miller's tragedy of Brooklyn longshoreman who destroys his family when he cannot face his own love for orphaned niece. Staged by Martin Ritt. Presented by Kermit Bloomgarten, Robt. Whitehead & Roger L. Stevens with Miller's curtain raiser, "A Memory of Two Mondays," depicting a group of warehouse workers in Depression times. With Van Heflin, Eileen Heckart, J. Carroll Nash, Gloria Marlowe, Jack Warden, Richard Davalos, Tom Pedi. Sept. 29 at Coronet. (1-3-1)§

The Wooden Dish. By Edmund Morris. About aging Texan no longer wanted in home of his daughter-in-law and son. Staged by & starring Louis Calhern. Presented by Armand Deutsch. With Polly Rowles, Jane Rose, Jacqueline Scott, John Randolph, Gordon Tanner. Oct. 6 at Booth. (1-4-2)§

The Young & Beautiful. Sally Benson's dramatization of F. Scott Fitzgerald short stories about young girl who chases but doesn't really want to catch men. Staged by Marshall Jamison. Presented by Robt. B. Radnitz with Lawrence Baker Jr. With Lois Smith, Peter Brandon, Jay

§First figure—favorable reviews (of leading N.Y. daily critics); 2d—mixed; 3d—unfavorable

Barney, Douglas Watson, Margot Stevenson, Jane McArthur. Oct. 2 at Longacre. (5-2-0)§

Closed

Anastasia Sept. 24 (272 performances)
 Anniversary Waltz Sept. 24 (615 perf.)
 The Bad Seed Sept. 24 (334 performances)
 Catch a Star Sept. 24 (24 performances)

CHURCH & SCHOOL

Texas Supreme Court unanimously ruled Oct. 12 that state funds could be used to support racially desegregated schools. The pro-segregation Citizens Council planned to appeal the decision to the U.S. Supreme Court. [See pp. 331B1, 274D3] . . . Missouri adopted by referendum Oct. 4 a plan to increase state aid to public schools to \$67-\$71 million a year (as against \$45 million previously) and a new 2¢-a-pack cigarette tax to help finance the plan.

OBITUARIES

Dr. William James Battle, 84, pres. U. of Texas 1914-1916; Oct. 9 in Rocky Mount, N. C.

George Blake, 38, film producer (*Candid Camera* series); Oct. 7 in Yonkers, N. Y.

Herman B. Delman, 60, shoe designer; Oct. 12 in New York.

Joseph S. Edelman, 65, fndr. & pres. Sterling Advertising Agency (N.Y.); Oct. 11 in New York of heart ailment.

Maj. Gen. Philip B. Fleming, 67, U.S. Wage & Hours Admin. 1939-41, Fed. Works Administrator in World War II, Maritime Comm. Chrmn. 1949-50, Commerce Undersecy. for Transportation 1950-51, Amb. to Costa Rica 1951-53; Oct. 6 in Washington while undergoing cancer operation. [See Vol. XI, pp. 91F-G, 119J, 165J]

Arthur Hammerstein, 84, N.Y. theatrical producer 1912-1932 (*The Firefly*, *Rose-Marie*, *Naughty Marietta*), uncle of librettist Oscar Hammerstein 2d; Oct. 12 in Palm Beach, Fla. of coronary thrombosis.

Frieda Hempel, 70, German-born ex-Metropolitan Opera soprano (1912-19) (became U.S. citizen in 1918); Oct. 7 in Berlin of cancer.

Rev. Henry C. Hoover, 68, pastor 1st Congregational Church, Berwyn, Ill. who led fight in 1920s against Al Capone & gangsterism; Oct. 10 in Berwyn, Ill.

Samuel James Hungerford, 83, pres. Canadian Natl. Railways 1934-41, chrmn 1935-42, 1st pres. Trans-Canada Air Lines 1937-41; Oct. 7 in Farnham, Que.

Theodor Cardinal Innitzer, 79, Archbishop of Vienna for 23 yrs. (he opposed Nazi attempts to take over Austria 1934-38 but urged Austrians to favor Anschluss in post-Anschluss plebiscite); Oct. 9 in Vienna of heart attack. [See Vol. X, p. 167J]

Alice Joyce, 65, silent-screen star; Oct. 9 in Hollywood of heart ailment.

Howie Fox, 34, ex-major-league pitcher (Cincinnati Reds 1944-46 1948-51, Phila. Phillies 1952, Baltimore Orioles 1954); stabbed to death Oct. 9 while trying to clear his tavern in San Antonio, Tex., of 3 disorderly youths.

Bertrand W. Gearhart, 65, U.S. Rep. (R.) from Fresno, Calif. 1935-49; Oct. 11 in San Francisco.

Bernarr Macfadden, 87, physical culturist & ex-publisher (*N.Y. Graphic, Liberty, Physical Culture, True Story*, etc.); Oct. 12 in Jersey City, N. J. of jaundice following 3-day fast. [See Vol. XIV, p. 56F8]

Dr. Thomas Turlay Mackie, 60, authority on tropical diseases; Oct. 5 in Westport, Conn.

Mother Mary Joseph (Mary Josephine Rogers), 72, fndr. of Maryknoll Sisters, Roman Catholic missionary order; Oct. 9 in New York.

Hector McNeil, 48, Min. of State in Britain's postwar Labor Govt., British UN delegate 1946-49, UN Gen. Assembly vice-pres. 1947; Oct. 11 in New York of brain hemorrhage. [See Vol. X, pp. 69C, 2F]

Dr. John O. Mosely, 62, ex-pres. U. of Nevada; Oct. 10 in Chicago, Ill.

Rev. W. Coleman Nevils, 77, pres. Georgetown U. 1928-35, first pres. Catholic College in Scranton, Pa. (1942); Oct. 12 in New York of heart ailment.

Arthur G. Newmyer, 70, publicist, ex-publisher (*Washington Times, N.Y. Journal*); Oct. 12 in Washington.

Yoshimatsu Onaga, 65, Japanese-born sculptor; Oct. 8 in Philadelphia.

Leo (Kid) Roy (Leo Paradis), 49, ex-featherweight & lightweight boxing champion; Oct. 4 in Montreal.

William H. Teto, 55, ex-FBI undercover agent in the CP; Oct. 10 in Fitchburg, Mass. [Vol. XIV, p. 246G2]

SPORTS

Winners

FOOTBALL SCORES

Natl. League (Pro.)

Oct. 8—Balti. 24, Green Bay 20. Oct. 9—Cleve. 21, Phila. 17; Los Ang. 17, Detroit 10; Pitt. 30, N.Y. 23; San Fran. 20, Chicago Bears 19; Chicago Cards 24, Washn. 10.

College (Oct. 8)

Ariz. 20, W. Tex. 20 Minn. 18, Nwstn. 7
Auburn 14, Ky. 14 Miss. 13, Vandbilt. 0
Baylor 25, Ark. 20 Miss. St. 14, Tulane 0
Bos. C. 28, Vilnva. 14 Navy 21, Pitt. 0
Brown 7, Dartmth. 0 N. Dame 14, Miami 0*
Calif. 20, Wash. St. 20 Ohio St. 27, Ill. 12
Citadel 14, Richmd. 12* Okla. 20, Texas 0
Col. Pac. 20, Ida. 0 Penn. St. 26, Va. 7
Colorado 13, Ore. 6 Princeton 7, Penn. 0
Colo. A&M 14, Wyo. 13 Rice 21, Clemson 7
Cornell 20, Harvrd. 7 Rtgrs. 21, Muhlnbg. 0
Del. 14, Lafayette 6 S. C. 19, Furman 0
Denver 61, Mont. 13 SMU 13, Missouri 6*
Duke 47, W&M 7 Syr. 27, Bost. U. 12
Fla. 28, G. Wash. 0 Tenn. 13, Chatnga. 0
Georgia 28, N. C. 7 Tex. A&M 27, Nebr. 0
Ga. Tech. 7, LSU 0 TCU 21, Alabama 0
H. Cross 15, Colgate 14 UCLA 20, Ore. St. 0*
Houston 7, Detroit 0* Utah 41, B. Yng. 9
Iowa 20, Indiana 6 Utah St. 18, N. M. 0
Iowa St. 7, Kan. 7 VPI 24, Fla. St. 20
Kan. St. 42, Marqet. 0 Wash. 7, USC 0
Lehigh 27, Bucknl. 20 W. Va. 47, VMI 12
Md. 28, Wake Forrest 7 Wichita 14, Okla. 7
Michigan 26, Army 2 Wis. 9, Purdue 0
Mich. St. 38, Sfnfd. 14 Yale 46, Columbia 14

Golf: Frank Stranahan won the \$17,500 Eastern open in Baltimore Oct. 9 for \$3,000, his first tournament victory as a pro [see Vol. XIV, p. 304G1]. **Betty Jameson** of San Antonio won the \$5,000 Richmond (Calif.) women's open Oct. 9. [See p. 323A3] . . . **Horse racing:** Mrs. Anson A. Bigelow's Nail, Hedley Woodhouse up, won the \$125,125 Belmont (N.Y.) Futurity for 2-yr-olds Oct. 8, for \$100,425. Marquis Incesa

*Oct. 7

Della Rochetta's Ribot (Italian), E. Camici up, won the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe at Longchamps, Paris Oct. 9, for 30,565,000 francs (\$87,328). **S. A. Camp's Scott Frost** won the \$62,702 Kentucky Futurity trot at Lexington Oct. 6, for \$24,578. [See p. 300E1]

Brooklyn Dodger players divided their world series prize money into 30 full shares of \$9,768.21 each plus several lesser awards, Baseball Comm. Ford C. Frick reported Oct. 6. The N.Y. Yankees declared 34 full shares of \$5,598.58 each. Players shared \$654,853.59, including \$83,000 for rights to a pre-game TV program. [See p. 331G3] . . . **St. Louis Cardinals** Oct. 6 named Frank Lane, 59, as general manager for 3 years. Fred Hutchinson, ex-Detroit mgr. and mgr. this year of Seattle (PCL champions), replaced Harry Walker Oct. 11 as Cardinal field mgr. [See pp. 323F2, 188B2] . . . **Slugging percentages** (total bases from hits vs. times at bat) for the 1955 major league season announced Oct. 10 showed Willie Mays of N.Y. leader in the NL with .659, Mickey Mantle of N.Y. the AL leader with .611. (Ted Williams of Boston, ineligible for batting titles because he was at bat less than 400 times, registered a slugging avg. of .703.) [See p. 323C-D2]

Tony Trabert signed Oct. 11 in Los Angeles to join Jack Kramer's pro tennis troupe making annual world exhibition tours, reportedly for at least \$75,000 a year. [See p. 332F1] . . . **Florence Chadwick**, 35, set a new speed record for the English Channel swim when she swam from Dover, Eng. to Calais, France Oct. 11-12 in 13 hr. 55 min. [See p. 275F3]

MISCELLANEOUS

Disasters. Indian & Pakistani Govt. reports Oct. 7-12 indicated that the worst flood disaster in memory had struck the Jumna, Sutlej, Beas & Ravi River regions of the Punjab. New Delhi, Amritsar & Lahore were refugee centers in the flood zone. At least 175 deaths were reported in India, 50 in Pakistan. India Oct. 12 reported 5,600,000 acres of crops (valued at \$63 million) & 7,000 villages overrun by floods after unseasonably late monsoon rains. [See Vol. XIV, p.

328C3] . . . 66 persons (63 passengers, 3 crew members) were killed Oct. 6 when a United Air Lines DC-4 air-coach plane, en route from N.Y. to San Francisco, crashed against Medicine Bow Peak, 30 mi. west of Laramie, Wyo. Death toll was the highest of any commercial airliner crash in U.S. history. [See Vol. XIII, p. 200N; Vol. X, 208J] . . . 5 trainmen were killed when a passenger train crashed into the rear of a freight train on the Southern Rwy. near Hazlehurst, Ga. Oct. 8.

NAMES IN THE NEWS

Mickey Cohen, ex-head of a Los Angeles gambling syndicate, was released Oct. 9 from McNeil I. (Wash.) Fed. Penitentiary after serving 4 yr. 9 mo. & paying a \$10,000 fine for evasion of federal income taxes. [See Vol. XI, p. 224N-P] . . . **Clyde L. Powell**, ex-FHA asst. administrator, was listed as owing the Federal Govt. \$167,958 in 1945-48 income taxes in a tax lien filed Oct. 7 in Washington. (Powell had won a U.S. Court of Appeals reversal of his conviction & one-yr. jail sentence for contempt of court.) [See Vol. XIV, p. 365C2] . . . **Silas Garret**, ex-Ala. Atty. Gen., surrendered Oct. 10 in Phenix City, Ala. to answer murder charges against him in connection with the death of Albert Patterson. [See p. 88F2] . . . **John C. Siemer** received an 8-yr. federal prison sentence in Brooklyn Oct. 6 on his plea of guilty to embezzlement of \$65,700 from the Staten I. Natl. Bank & Trust Co. [See p. 244G2]

Frances Langford, 39, singer & actress, & **Ralph Evinrude**, 48, of Milwaukee, outboard motor mfr., were married Oct. 6 aboard his yacht *Chanticleer* in L.I. Sound (her 2d marriage, his 3d.). . . . **Dr. Niels Bohr**, Danish nuclear physicist, was 70 Oct. 7. [See Vol. X, 186B-C; VI, 70C; V, 244C] . . . **Joe Moore**, 21, of Granville, Tenn. was named 1955 Star Farmer of America at the Future Farmers of Amer. convention in Kansas City Oct. 11. . . . **Mahmud Aivazov**, a sheepherder in the Azerbaijan Soviet Republic, was reported by Tass news agency Oct. 10 to have reached the age of 147. Tass said he still worked on a collective farm, recently had visited Moscow, had 152 direct descendants, including a daughter aged 120. [See Vol. XI, 46A]

STATEMENT REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AS AMENDED BY THE ACTS OF MARCH 3, 1933, AND JULY 2, 1946

(Title 39, United States Code, Section 233)

Showing the ownership, management, and circulation of FACTS ON FILE, published weekly at New York, N. Y., for Oct. 1, 1955.

1. The names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are: Publisher: FACTS ON FILE, Inc., 119 W. 57th St., New York 19, N. Y.; Editor: Fred E. McGhee, 119 W. 57th St., New York 19, N. Y.; Managing Editor: Lester A. Sobel, 119 W. 57th St., New York 19, N. Y.; Business Manager: Bernard Messinger, 119 W. 57th St., New York 19, N. Y.

2. The owner is: FACTS ON FILE, Inc., 119 W. 57th St., New York 19, N. Y.; M. C. Boas, 119 W. 57th St., New York 19, N. Y.; Edw. Van Westerborg, 119 W. 57th St., New York 19, N. Y.

3. The known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. Paragraphs 2 and 3 include, in cases where

the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting; also the statements in the two paragraphs show the affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner.

5. The average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the 12 months preceding the date shown above was 2,500. (Signed) Edw. Van Westerborg, President. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 12th day of Sept., 1955. Lester A. Sobel, Notary Public, State of New York, No. 41-3758850, Qualified in Queens County. Commission expires March 30, 1957.